

## Fat Boys At A. F. of L. Convention Do Nothing For the Youth

By SAM DARCY.

DETROIT, Mich.—The forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has as usual sidestepped the issue of organizing and solving the problems facing the eleven million young workers of this country. This time however, it was not done as smoothly and without ripples as in previous years.

During the course of the past year such prominent labor bodies as the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, Wisconsin Federation of Labor, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union and many other bodies passed resolutions on youth problems. Most of these were lost somewhere among the committees except the resolutions against C. M. T. C. which were introduced by Barry of Pennsylvania and a weak resolution by the delegates from the I. L. G. W. U. It is known that many of the resolutions, the one favoring the organizing of the unorganized young workers, for example, was in the convention hall, but had apparently been sidetracked.

In previous years some discussion was allowed on the question of child labor. This year there was not even mention of it. Yet child labor has increased three-fold since the last census. Green and the rest of the smug, self-satisfied, fat boys rendered their report in a small printed pamphlet in which they urge young workers to enter the C. M. T. C. and say that the military features of the C. M. T. C. are a very small part of the work there.

### Passaic Strike Discussed

The most important moments of the convention were spent on the Passaic strike, the I. L. G. W. U. strike and recognition of Soviet Russia. In all of these matters the bureaucrats showed their fear of the growing Communist influence in the trade unions by lengthy discourses of the red menace. There were apparently no Communist delegates to the convention, yet hardly a question of any importance discussed without reference to the Communists. The bureaucrats saw the hands of the Communists everywhere and recoiled with loud cries of horror. For the first time progressive issues were thrown onto the convention floor with the threat of a mass revolt within the unions should the officials fail. They (the officials) retaliated with a demonstration of wailing to the progressive forces.

One after the other the reactionaries spoke attacking the progressive proposition, particularly the one asking for Russian recognition. They bulldozed the convention thoroughly. No one dared vote against Green and Co. But Green and his friends have not yet solved the problems of the convention and bulldozing won't do it. The eleven million young workers yet remain unorganized, the trade unions generally are still losing membership and the question of recognition of the first workers' republic, Soviet Russia, has not been solved to the satisfaction of the rank and file of the unions. The unanimity at the convention is only a smoke screen to hide the break among the membership against the officials.

The performance in Detroit has misled workers to believe that the situation is hopeless. The very fury of their attack against the Communists shows their fear.

### Nat'l. League School in Chicago, Oct. 31st

A great deal of time and careful study has been spent upon preparing the curriculum of the NATIONAL LEAGUE TRAINING SCHOOL to be opened in Chicago October 31, 1926. Thru the combined efforts of all our leading comrades and with the help of the Agitprop Department of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International, we have finally succeeded in working out this course of study which, in the short span of four weeks will enable the comrades to study with a considerable degree of thoroughness the fundamental principles of Leninism and the basic questions of the American youth movement.

The curriculum includes such points as Marxism and Leninism, dialectic materialism, fundamental questions of Marxist economics, the theory of the class struggle and of revolution, the strategy and tactics of the revolution, the forms of organization and the history of the American working class, the theory of imperialism and the specific forms of American imperialism, and many other points of Marxist-Leninist theory. All of these subjects are considered primarily from the point of view of the concrete American situation.

But one of the most significant things about the school curriculum is the great detail in which the fundamental league problems and the problems of the American youth movement are studied. Special consideration is given to every form of League activity and it is certain that the comrades who will pass thru this school will gain enormously in their understanding of the fundamental nature of our tasks and of the role of the League.

### Eddy For Labor Mission to Russia

DETROIT—(FP)—The Eddy-Green controversy, on the Y. M. C. A. man's address on Russia delivered before the American Federation of Labor convention Oct. 7 continues to stir the delegates. Green, in a statement to the press, charges that Eddy broke his promise not to talk about Russia. Delegates, however, are speculating on what Green had in mind when he sententiously welcomed Eddy to the platform as "a concrete evidence that the American Federation of Labor believes in the right of free speech." Certain delegates also have a different version of the conditions agreed to between Green and Eddy. According to these delegates, Eddy said to Green a few hours beforehand: "Let us be frank, Mr. Green, I intend to emphasize Russia." "Very well," Green was overheard to reply, "but do not mention recognition." To this Eddy agreed and kept his agreement. The accidental witness was a member of the United Mine Workers.

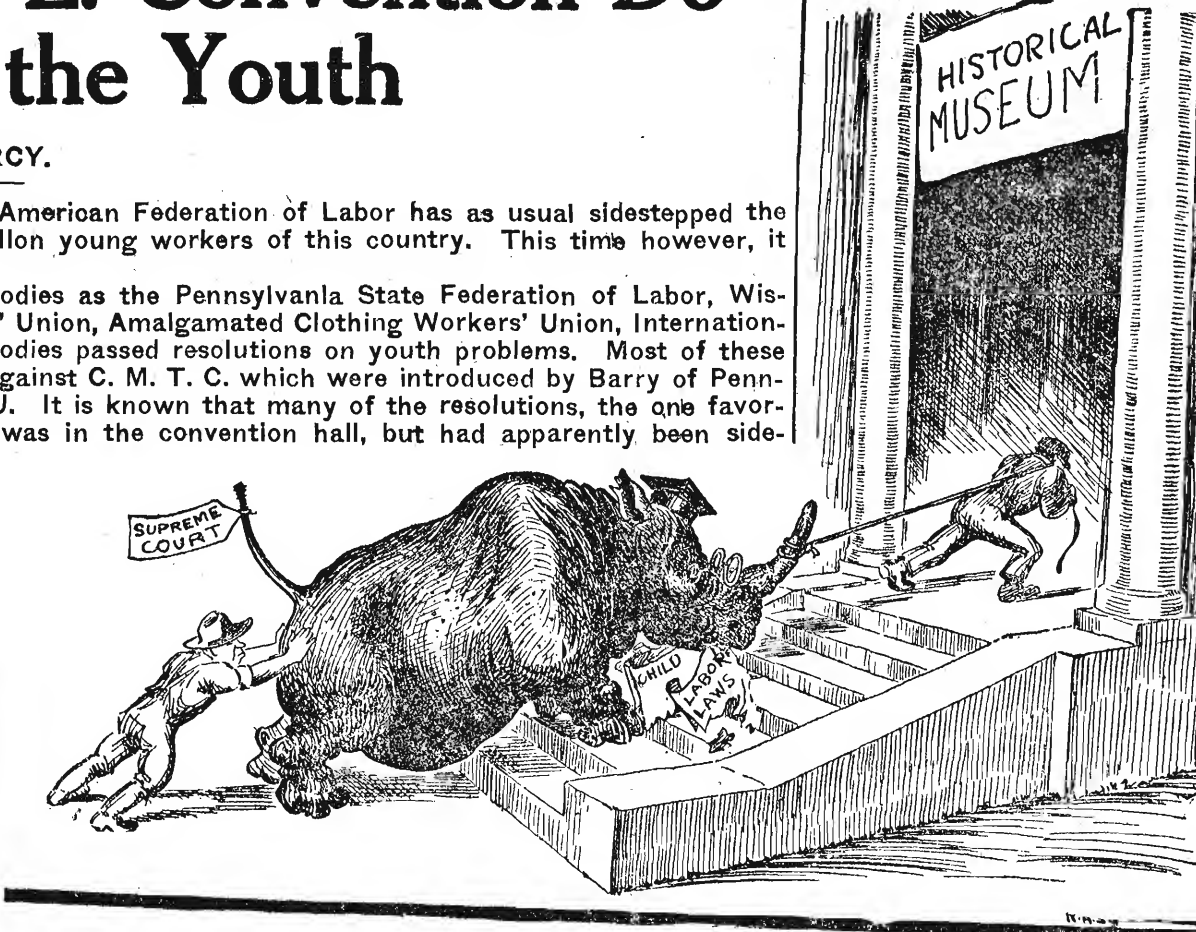
Sherwood Eddy, whose address caused the controversy, is secretary for Asia of the Y. M. C. A. He recently headed a disinterested mission of educators, social workers, preachers and lawyers from America to Russia. He was greeted by the delegates with wholehearted applause, both at the start and finish of his talk. No addresses to the convention was followed more closely. He said in part: "There are three major evils, as I see it, in Russia. These evils are, first, a severe bridgework of liberty of speech and press; second, the dogmatic atheism of the Communist Party, whose million members rule that vast country, and third, the Communist philosophy of force and advocacy of world revolution."

"But in fairness we must also mention the remarkably admirable things there. "Russia has the most advanced labor legislation in the world. It puts America, the richest nation, to shame, though Russia after years of war, revolution, blockade and famine is the poorest. Finally, with all its own glaring evils, which I have mentioned, it may be a good thing to have a nation that stands as a challenge to all the rest of the world wherever capitalism is ruthless, wherever imperialism exploits the weak, the poor and helpless nations and darker races. Here stands a nation that is a weapon against injustice everywhere, even though it has itself been most cruelly unjust to its own former exploiters."

"Men," he concluded, "why don't you go and see for yourselves? Don't depend on false secondhand propaganda. Follow the example of all the other great nations of the world and send your labor mission to gather the facts at first hand in Russia. You are conservative, but you are moving. I hope you will move a little faster to the ultimate triumph of brotherhood and truth."

### Young Miner Hurt

PLAINS, Pa.—When squeezed between mine cars while at work in a mine of Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Victor Lottin, 17, of 15 Mark street, sustained severe bruises and injuries to the shoulders and chest. He was employed as a driver. Lottin was rushed to General Hospital.



WHEN WE'LL GET A REAL CHILD LABOR LAW

## MANY PROBLEMS FACE THE YOUTH IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

Statement of the National Executive Committee.

THE approach of the November elections gives the young worker of this country an opportunity to raise such issues as will better his conditions.

America is no longer the "Land of Opportunity." The opportunities that were possible for the young people fifty and a hundred years ago when land was obtainable free in the west and the professions were not overcrowded no longer exist.

Today an ever larger number of young people are thrown on the labor market and that at a very early age because of the poor economic condition of their parents. Out of a total of 42 million workers in this country 11 million are young workers under the age of 25 working in the factories, farms, and mines under very bad conditions and even worse pay. The need for skilled and professional workers has been largely satisfied and even over supplied so that now get skilled work or enter the professions.

In this situation we find five basic problems facing the whole of the working youth that must be solved if his condition of life is to be bettered. These are:

### THE RIGHT TO ENTER SKILLED WORK.

1. Before the war because of the need for skilled workers in industry thru the influence of the industrial barons of this country some vocational courses were set up in the schools so as to train young workers for skilled work. This was in favor of the economic condition of the native young worker. But this condition lasted only while immigrants were yet flowing into this country by the hundreds of thousands and the big industries had a full supply of unskilled labor.

Today, however, with the introduction of machinery the greater division of labor which reduced the need for skilled and increased the need for unskilled on the one hand and the over-

supply of skilled workers on the other hand the courses that have been set up in schools for vocational training do not any longer find themselves supplying so great a need and the local governments are cutting expenses by reducing their size for eliminating them. This makes the skilled workers those now who hold the jobs an ever more exclusive group and splits the interests of the working class as a whole. It cuts down the earning power of the young worker and tends to give them the most menial and least paying tasks.

The practice of introducing vocational courses has become quite general when the needs were such and today that industry must look to the native population for unskilled labor their reduction or at least the stopping of their further development is also becoming quite general. This is of basic interest to the entire working youth of this country, that of struggling against a reduction of vocational courses in the schools so as

to make it possible to enter industry as skilled workers.

The training should be given however under strict union supervision so that the schools be not utilized as agencies of the union hating bosses and a fair remuneration be insured the students for the products they turn out.

### Greater Educational Possibilities.

In this question, namely the one of introducing more vocational courses into the schools cannot be separated from the larger question of donating greater appropriations by the legislative bodies for educational purposes. Even with the few and limited vocational courses that are given today we find the schools over-crowded and unable to accommodate the large number of entries. Over a billion dollars has been appropriated by the federal government alone for military purposes. This is in addition to ap-

(Continued on page 2.)

### "Russia to Lead World in Radio"—American Students

When the American Student Delegation arrived in Moscow they were greeted by a large deputation. There were delegates from the Society of Cultural Relations, one from the Central Bureau of Students, the Moscow University Student Bureau, an endless group of newspaper photographers and reporters. The move to send this delegation to the Soviet Union had been started by Miss Elizabeth Van Alstyne, junior, of Harvard

College and had met with a hearty response in student circles.

A statement on the delegation appearing in the New Student reads in part as follows: "It is noteworthy that Mr. Duranty, the famous correspondent of the New York Times, told the students that the Russian censorship was the least bothersome he ever worked under."

"The Russians are going to lead the world in radio. To come into the station at Nishnij-Novgorod is to come back into the Western world at the greatest complexity of its mechanical development. Two scientists there can hardly tell enough about it; the sub-

ject sparked from their lips, oozed from their finger tips, crackled about their ears. Russia stands high in theoretic chemistry, as her learned men have loved mathematics—"

### POSTPONE YOUNG MINER'S ISSUE

Because of technical reasons the Young Miner's Edition of the YOUNG WORKER will be postponed. This will give us more time to make this special edition a bigger and better one. Continue to place your orders for it.

## YOUNG MINERS MUST GO TO UNION MEETINGS AND TAKE ACTIVE PART

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

Today the young miners in the United Mine Workers of America are at the crossroads. Either they are going to leave the miners' union in the control of the arch reactionary, John L. Lewis, and in this way take the easier road of doing nothing and seeing the union go down in destruction, or they are going to put the organization into the hands of the opposition who realize the position the U. M. W. A. is in.

The young miners have only in exceptional cases participated in the struggle which is now going on in the U. M. W. A. They have more or less been satisfied with going to the meetings once in a while and then going home without paying very much attention to what went on at the meeting. But the time has come when the young miners can no longer see the union going down in destruction without raising their hand and stopping the retreat which the officials started when they signed the Jacksonville agreement. The young miners must support the militant policies as announced by the opposition movement against John L. Lewis.

They must help put the U. M. W. A. on the offensive by first cleaning out the offices of the reactionaries, by supporting and by organizing to fight against the Lewis machine. They must demand that new blood in younger elements are included in the organization force of the U. M. W. A. The aim of each and every young miner must be organized and save the union. The fields which have been lost in the last four years such as West Virginia and part of Western and Central Pennsylvania must be regained for the union. The slogan must be on to West Virginia, Kentucky and the rest of the non-union fields. Back into the folds of the U. M. W. A. must be the cry of every miner.

### BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER



John L. Lewis, reactionary, president of the United Mine Workers, (above) whose position is threatened by John Brophy, the progressive candidate and Frank Farrington (below) \$25,000 tool of the Peabody Coal Company, the leader of reaction in District No. 12 against which Joseph Tumulty is leading the progressive fight. The Lewis and Farrington forces have united in District No. 12 against the progressives.

### Another Welcome For Queen Marie

While the officials of this country bow in welcome to Queen Marie of Roumania next Monday, October 18, the workers of New York City will gather to voice their protest against the brutal treatment of their Roumanian fellow-workers now under arrest as political prisoners.

A Mass Meeting is being arranged by the International Labor Defense, New York Section, to be held in Union Square at 5:30 p. m. on the 15th. Various prominent speakers, from labor unions and other organizations, will tell about the oppression of workers and peasants by the present Roumanian government which Queen Marie is proud to represent, and to which the fascists of America give their approval.

## Y. M. C. A. SLAPS LABOR IN DETROIT TO RETAIN ITS CAPITALIST FAVORS

By FREEMAN HOPWOOD.

THE young workers in this land of the spree and the home of the slave cannot fail to notice the insult of the organized religious forces in Detroit. Labor received a blow in the face—not a gentle tap, but a healthy slap. The labor delegates who had been invited to speak in local pulpits on a Sunday during the convention had accepted, but the Christians of the automobile city suddenly advised the laborites that they were not wanted and cancelled the engagements.

### Russian Communist Youth Denounce Opposition

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The opposition (Zinoviev, Trotsky, etc.) has no influence whatever among the members of the Russian Young Communist League. In accordance with the decision of the central committee, special membership meetings were organized to discuss the decisions of the Plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Everywhere resolutions were unanimously adopted against the Party opposition. In these resolutions the membership demanded the most energetic struggle against all anti-Leninist deviations.

The correct policy of the Plenum in all questions was greeted with enthusiasm by the organizations of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union. Everywhere Y. C. L. comrades who took part in the discussion at these meetings emphasized the point that only a united party can bring the working class to its final and complete victory.

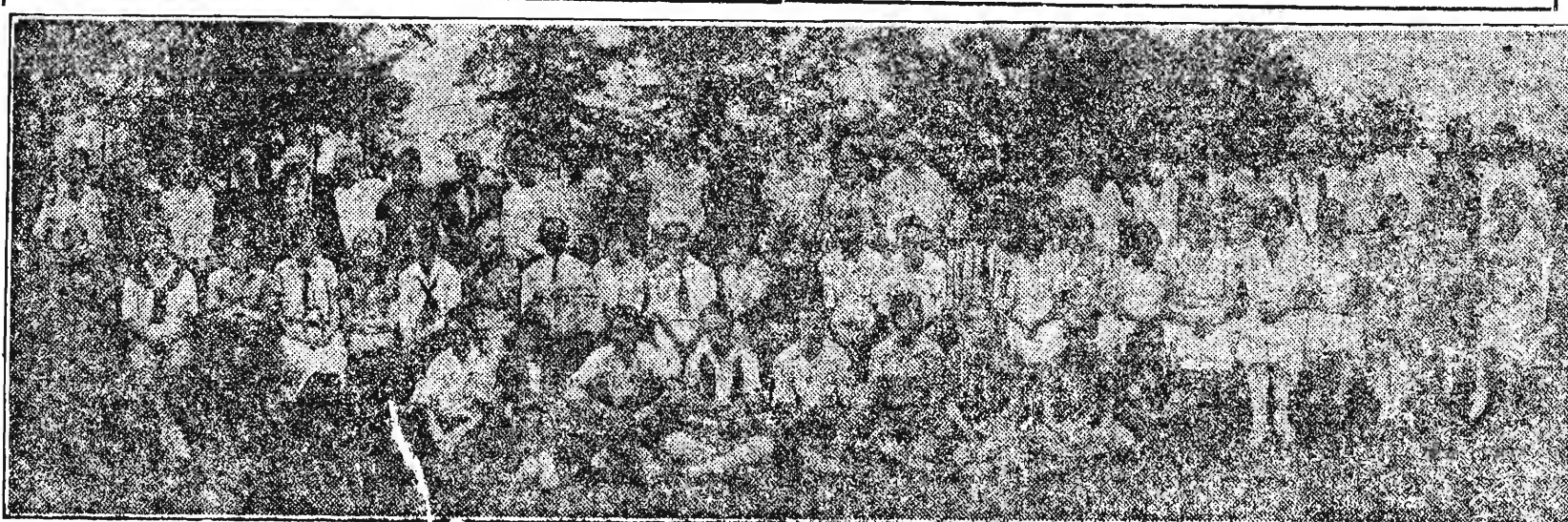
What reason was given for this overnight change of attitude? Some one evidently "put the screws" on the local churchmen, for it was publicly stated that the presence of the labor leaders in the churches would be ruinous to the fund of \$5,000,000 which is being raised by the Detroit W. M. C. A. The capitalist supporters of the "Y" must not be offended! Exit courtesy and common decency. Such is Christianity.

"Now," said a friend of mine, "perhaps the young workers will have sense enough to keep out of the Y. M. C. A." But should all of them keep out? Is it not better to leave a few remain there; to fill the various buildings of the Y. M. C. A. with workers' propaganda? The direct affront to labor in Detroit showed one thing very clearly—when the Y. M. C. A. gets radical in thoughts or action, it gets no christian dollars. Then make it radical. Let the young radical inside the organization attend the various functions with pockets stuffed with reading matter such as is not found on the reading room tables. Spread atheism. A portion of the workers' propaganda should be devoted to anti-religion. I know of one Y. M. C. A. director, an Atheist, who says he gets in his best attacks on the established church and the religious idea when offering prayers!

That is one way to war against institutions which are inculcating false economic and religious doctrines in youth; win over the working class youth in these organizations—make these very institutions hotbeds of radicalism and they will get no support. It will help to abolish them.



## THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE SCHOOL IN WINCHINDON, MASS.





# YOUNG WORKER

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## EDITORIALS

### THE CRIME OF SHERWOOD EDDY

SHERWOOD EDDY who is by no means a radical, nor even a real progressive, spoke at the A. F. of L. convention. Sherwood Eddy, however, is honest, a rare thing among capitalists. He is connected with the International office of the Young Men's Christian Association, one of the biggest scab-herding organizations in the country. This apparently made Green feel that he was "safe." He spoke and told things about Russia that Green didn't like.

Green launched into an attack upon Eddy that has startled even the boss papers. Why?

Because Eddy dared suggest that the A. F. of L. send a delegation to Soviet Russia to find out conditions there.

Ignorance seems to be prized at the A. F. of L. convention.

## MANY PROBLEMS FOR THE YOUTH IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

propriations made by state and city government. As a dramatic contrast to this we find the federal government spending almost no money for educational purposes thereby creating a dire lack of schools in the rural sections, and the city and state government spending so little money for this purpose that city and town schools are over crowded and cannot accommodate all who should attend. The lack of schools and over crowding makes it impossible to introduce more vocational courses. It therefore, becomes vitally important for the young workers and young students everywhere to organize and demand greater appropriations for educational purposes.

### CHILD LABOR.

3. The third vital condition effecting the whole of the working youth of this country revolves around the question of child labor. Where in the 1920 census there was slightly over a million young children below the age of 15 who worked in the factories, mills and farms throughout the country, we find in 1926 that this million has about trebled, thereby creating a dangerous situation, on the one hand, which threatens the health and vitality to workers' children of this country and on the other hand a tremendous flood of labor which acts as a competitor to legitimate workers in industry and lowers down their wages.

The liberals in the last election campaign demanded the abolition of child labor. This alone is not sufficient. It would only tend to increase the misery of the working class rather than improve it by withdrawing from poor families the earnings of the children. We must demand not only the elimination of child labor from industry, but demand that the government maintain the children and those who depend upon the labor of children, so as to improve their living condition. We must in addition demand that the government take away the right of the supreme court to veto this law.

### MILITARISM.

4. The fourth condition that vitally effects the conditions of the working class youth of this country is the ever increasing menace of militarism. The appropriations for military purposes have steadily increased since the war. The standing army has increased to about a 175,000 men. The Citizens' Military Training Camps have since their inception in 1920 trained about 140,000 men. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps has

trained since their inception in 1919 about 180,000 men. This with the state guards the federal reserve, the state military, etc., have a total of well over three million men trained in the use of arms thereby creating a tremendous military machine to be used in the next war. The burden of taxes for support of this militarism is crushing the already suffering working people.

This means that ever larger numbers of young workers are being drawn into the military machine on an ever larger scale, and create a great danger that the young workers of this country will be used for cannon fodder to greater degrees than ever before. It therefore becomes imperative that during this election the issue of reducing military expenditure and military forces, be raised so as to lessen the danger of making the young workers victims of the war machine.

### THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

5. If however, we are to accomplish these primary elementary tasks to better the conditions of the young workers, it becomes necessary that those of us who are engaged in productive work and who are faced with the problems be given the right to vote. If we are old enuf to work we must be old enuf to vote.

To summarize the main issues needed to satisfy the needs of the youth the Young Workers (Communist) League raises the following slogans:

1. More vocational training with union supervision.
2. More school facilities.
3. Abolition of child labor and support of its dependents.
4. Reduce military armaments.
5. All young workers and farmers over 18 must have right to vote.

Previous experiences have shown that the old republican and democratic parties will do nothing to help us gain these demands and have entirely obscured these issues in their platforms. They can only be obtained at the expense of the boss class which controls these parties. We feel that the best method of obtaining satisfaction of these elementary needs is to form an independent party of workers and farmers—a Labor Party. In the absence of such a body however, we support the only party which at present has candidates on the ballot who we are confident will fight for the improvement of the conditions of the working and farming youth, the Workers (Communist) Party of America and call upon the working youth throughout the country to help themselves by supporting this program and the movement behind it.

## YOUTH, HERE AND THERE

By TOM BARKER

SOME years ago I watched a St. Patrick's Day parade marching past the library steps in Fifth avenue, New York. Leading it was an elephant of a man, with a tall hat and bulging buttons, perched uncomfortably on the top of a large hay horse. His fat legs bulged out from the sleek sides of the horse, and rolls of perspiration rolled down his sloppy jowls on the broad green sash hanging from his right shoulder. Here was the genus politician, the self-made lardy Irishman with three loyalties close to his heart, the United States, Ireland and himself.

Behind him blared the band of a well-known catholic orphan asylum. The small boys sagging along under the weight of their bombardons and drums, were lustily blowing an Irish march. The fat man spasmodically lifted his top hat to the assembled multitudes, as his lines hardly permitted him to bow. He was God Almighty, and he knew it. And there were God's orphans with clarionets to confirm it.

There were other incidentals, too, but the orphans and the horsemen outdone most American processions,

including the rabble-infected Nobbles of the sacred shrine, how wow!

Another procession! That of Moscow's youth on September 5. No fat pasty retired contractor in sight on this day. The gilded double-headed scarecrows squint down from the Spassky Gate and the Historical Museum at the brigades of youth.

It was their day, and they ran it their own way. No stern-gowned ghouls to intimidate the joyous into an enforced solemnity and no mounted piece of blubber spoiling good horse-flesh.

The markers were young, the militia, even the "nachalnik" was young. Age, whiskers, rheumatism, sugar diabetes and bath chairs were taboo. The only thing ancient around was the setting, St. Basil's weird contraption of a cathedral, the aforesaid scarecrows, the bricks of the Kremlin wall and the cobblestones.

And if you are young there is a place for you. Ten minutes before you might be a member of Russia's wandering herds of "bezprizorny," the ragged juvenile irreconcilables who are against the world, especially the grown-up world, but in this hour you became one of the initiates, one of the Army of the Young. And as

## The Question Box

Editor's Note: An interested reader and supporter of the YOUNG WORKER has sent us the material printed below with the suggestion that we start a question box. The idea is great providing that the readers send in their material for this section. The questions need not necessarily be of a theoretical nature. In general the function of the Question Box should be to serve as the means for the interchange of experiences, information and knowledge that will be useful and educational for young workers. Come on, Comrade Reader, do your stuff. The Question Box will be one of the liveliest sections of the YOUNG WORKER as often as you send in material for it.

PROBABLY every Young Communist who has ever to win an outside young worker for Communism has met up with the argument: "Well, the capitalists made their money by using their brains, didn't they?"

It comes in handy to have a correct reply to this question and the writer herewith presents the one he has been in the habit of giving:

Now you say that the capitalists have made their money by using their brains and that it is because they are so much smarter than workers that they have got all their millions. Let us see if this is true. Now you will admit that there are two legal ways for a man to make money now-a-days. One is by getting a job—that is working for a boss for wages and the other is by going into business and becoming a boss yourself. Well, you know that by doing the first this it is impossible for a man to become a millionaire, no matter how long and how hard he works. No working man has ever been known to become a millionaire by saving out of his wages. But let us suppose that he lives on bread and water for 10 to 15 years and his children go around without shoes and thereby he manages to save up several thousand dollars to go into business with. What are his chances of becoming a millionaire then?

And let us suppose that this worker is a very smart man. That he is smart as Morgan, Rockefeller, or Armour and that he knows as much about the banking, oil, or meat business as they are supposed to know. But can you imagine him with a measly few thousand dollars competing with the powerful trusts and corporations controlled by these millionaires. Why he hasn't a chance in the world, no matter how much brains he's got. The big companies would squeeze him out before he would have a chance to get started. And it's the same in every other line, in groceries, in restaurants, in the taxi, in the clothing or any other business. The big corporations that now exist and dominate every branch of business make it impossible for a worker, even if he manages to save up a few thousand dollars to become a capitalist.

But how did the present day millionaires get their money then? You may ask. Didn't they start in some-times? Let me answer that too. The majority of the real big millionaires of today never did start to build their fortunes, their fathers did it for them. Young Rockefeller, young Morgan, young Astor—about the three richest men in the country—were multimillionaires before they were born.

The fortunes they now possess started to pile up many years ago when the country was being built up. And how were these fortunes made? A man named Meyers spent ten years investigating and finding out how the huge fortunes of the present day began to accumulate, and he wrote three big books on the results of his findings. He found out that all of the present day fortunes started thru graft, thru cheating and thru swindling. Settlers, farmers and Indians were swindled by the coming millionaires. Government officials were bribed into giving away huge tracts of land and railway and coal and oil rights. You know how it is with a snowball. The more it rolls down hill, the more snow it gathers. And it is the same with money used in business. The more you have, the easier it is to make more. From year to year the fortunes of these men grew larger and larger and from year to year they practiced bribery, corruption and legalized stealing on a larger scale. And today these men and their relatives and descendants—men like Morgan, Rockefeller, Astor and McCormick are the real rulers of this country, of its systems and government.

Another question that is often asked by the young workers is: What will you do without the bosses to run the factories? Who will give you work then? The readers of the YOUNG WORKER are invited to send in their answers to this question and also criticism of and suggestions for the answer above.

They carried a red flag and shuffled by the saluting stand they growled back to the cheer leader an inarticulate, throaty cry, that would give our Fifth avenue marshal the willies. Here they have a Flaming Youth, none of your nicely washed mothers' darlings with your pants ironed out just so! The kid pioneers rattle the drums as if they were there to wake Creation. One of them had started out with a pair of new shoes. His feet soon objected to the unwonted trappings of civilization. Did he retire from the field? Not he. He swung them over his narrow shoulders and traveled in his stocking feet all the

## STORY OF CHILD LABOR

## FROM CRADLE TO FACTORY

BY HARRY GANNES

### ARTICLE III.

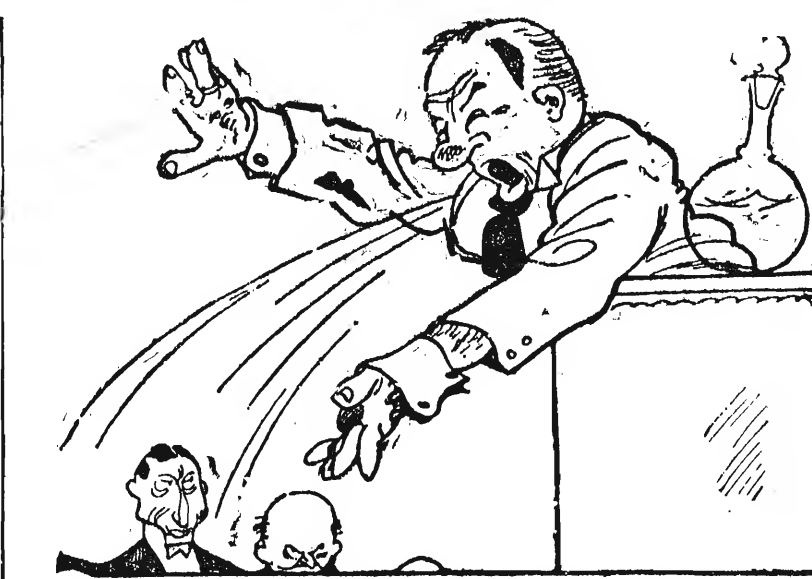
HOW many child laborers are there in the United States

First we must define what we mean by child laborers. All children up to the age of 16 years of age who work to produce profits for a boss, or who on farms are forced to work by their parents such long hours that they are kept out of school are considered child laborers. There are many working class children who are forced to sell papers, black boots, peddle various small articles on the streets after school hours and on Saturdays and Sundays. We shall not consider the latter here under our enumeration of child laborers. There are, however, a large number of children, many of them very young, who work with their parents at home producing small manufactured articles. These shall be considered.

There are in this country according to the United States census of 1920, 12,500,000 children between the ages of ten and fifteen. There has been an increase since the taking of the census. The same government census counted the number of child laborers in the country. This was a very interesting and vital process to all who were interested in child labor. The question asked everywhere was: Just how many child laborers are there? The 1910 census counted over 2,000,000. Conditions had grown worse. Individual reports from all over the country showed an undoubted increase. State labor departments reported a growth in the number of children being employed. There was no national law preventing child labor. The state laws were a farce.

What did the 1920 census show? The 1920 census reported 1,600,000 child workers in the United States. Why the change? Had the number gone down? Not at all.

The majority of child workers are in the agricultural district, about 71 per cent. As everyone knows, the farm districts are busiest in the spring and summer months. The 1910 count was made in June, when the children were sweating their lives away under the blinding sun. It was much easier to count those of them who worked then. But the 1920 census which on the face would lead one to believe there had been a decrease was taken in January when the farm children were forced to re-



REFORMISTS FIGHTING CHILD LABOR.

main at home. The government census itself makes this explanation.

Did the number of child laborers increase? From a broad mass of facts it is an uncontradicted fact that there are more child workers in the United States today than there ever were.

Let us go back somewhat and see whether the years have shown a decrease or increase in the number of children forced to work.

In 1880, sixteen per cent of all children between the ages of ten and fifteen were employed in some kind of labor. Each year following that the percentage of children forced to slave increased, until in 1910, eighteen per cent of all the children between ten and sixteen were at work. This brought the total number of exploited children up over 2,000,000.

The rapid rise of child labor did not stop there. It kept steadily on. The two laws that were passed had no effect whatever. The war came. All labor was scarce, and immediately the bosses began to swallow up more children in their factories. The number of children employed went higher than ever before in the history of the United States precisely at the moment when the American bankers were "fighting for democracy," and at the same time engulfing the world.

In some states the increase amounted to 50 per cent. The average increase during the war-time as reported

by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor was 33 per cent. And then they try to put over a figure of 1,500,000!

There has been a tendency by the bosses to cover up figures. They are growing so rich, so powerful, and exploiting the workers to such an extent that the facts alone if brought to light would act as propaganda. They cover up their vast incomes. And they cover up the enormity of their crime in exploiting the young children of the working class by deliberately falsifying the figures.

There are 13,000,000 children between the ages of ten and sixteen in the country today. From the figures shown before there is little room for denying that at least 20 per cent of all children between those ages are at work at the present moment. That makes the number of child workers between ten and sixteen 2,600,000. This is not a guess but is in close agreement with even bourgeois sources, foremost among whom is the National Child Labor Committee.

But we have not counted them all. There are children ten and under who are forced to work. They total at least 400,000.

So we find that the home of the free and the land of the brave encourages the enslavement of three million children of the working class. (To be continued)

## Early Experiences in Mass Activity

By SAM DARCY.

IT is now several months since we have tried to put into active operation our program of mass activities. Already we have gained lessons and experiences that ought to be summarized and authoritatively established.

Our comrades, leading comrades and not only those in the ranks, have been using phrases about "participating in the everyday struggle of the young workers." Yet we find that very often when such participation these very comrades do not take advantage of it. Let us take some outstanding examples of a major character to illustrate this. Two outstanding examples come to mind most clearly.

First we have the instance of a general conditions affecting at present the young workers throughout the country, giving us a basic issue. This is the matter of the reduction of vocational courses. Long before this became a general practice it was introduced in several cities where we have fairly strong leagues. Yet not one of these cities either reported the matter to the national executive committee or took up the issue and used it in their work. Is this a basic issue?

While the immigrants were still flowing into this country by the hundreds of thousands the big industries had a full supply of unskilled labor. It then utilized the schools for the development of skilled workers. Today, however, with the introduction of machinery, the greater division of labor and the oversupply of skilled labor, the vocational schools do not any longer find themselves supplying so great a need and the local governments are cutting expenses by reducing their size and number. This makes the skilled workers an ever

more exclusive group and splits the workers' interests. It cuts down the earning power of the young workers and tends to give them the most menial and least paying tasks. The practice of introducing vocational courses has become quite general when the need was present, and today that industry must look to the native population for unskilled labor. Their reduction, or at least the stopping of their further development, is also becoming quite general. This gives us a very important issue, and we must find ways and means of reaching the young workers on it.

In New York, for example, the local government provided room for 8,000 students to take the evening courses in vocational training. Over 13,000 students demanded admission. And the New York Times reported several near-riots because of the large number of students that were turned away. In Chicago, to take another example, vocational courses were cut out entirely. The teachers held a mass meeting in protest. This gives us the possibilities of united action with them on this question. The national executive committee is taking up the issue and will try to popularize it during the coming elections.

The next instance of our weakness in mass work that comes to mind is one that we will meet in all united front work particularly. In holding demonstrations against militarism, etc. We will find that where, because of the very power of some of our slogans, we succeed in forcing certain other organizations to enter united front demonstrations with us, that the leaders of the other organizations will sabotage the rallying of their membership to the activities of the united front body. We must, therefore, take

steps to rally their members. There are many various methods to follow. The simplest is to visit their meetings and appeal to their members, sell them tickets, etc. This visiting should be done in the name of the united front body and with its authorization. Other methods can be devised in each instance.

In Chicago we had a peculiar development in regards to anti-militarist work. The danger of making united fronts with pacifists and liberals clearly showed itself. Some of the comrades who were doing this work began to insist that the league completely lose its identity and work only thru individuals, and that under pacifist slogans. At the demonstration the mistake referred to above had been made and we found, with few exceptions, that only league members were present. Prof. Douglass, a pacifist, made an attack on the Communist attitude to war and militarism. Many of the league comrades were of the opinion that the league speaker should make no defense of the Communist position, in spite of the fact that it had been impressed time after time that we can enter these united fronts, particularly should this be emphasized with petit-bourgeois pacifists, only when we can maintain our identity. The meeting was a failure from our point of view because of the failure to make it a united front from the bottom as well as from the top. Some comrades, however, in typical quackery fashion, said that we should not have defended the Communist position because this caused the failure of the united front.

(The next article under the head of early experiences in mass work will deal with the difficulties of colonization.)

## PLUMBERS APPRENTICES IN SCRANTON SCHOOL

By Young Worker Correspondent. SCRANTON, Pa.—The Scranton school for plumbers' apprentices opened on Oct. 4th in a North Scranton public school building. William

Reese, city plumbing inspector, will be one of the instructors. Registration for the first evening was large and the school believes that the 85 or more apprentices in the city will be enrolled. The plumbers' union is supporting the schools, the purpose of which is "to educate the apprentices in the latest, safest and most scientific manner of plumbing."

way. Did I say his stocking feet? No, he wore what must have been his papa's socks. He raised the dust as he pulled them along past the stand, and he hollered as loud as the rest.

Snookers, kids, urchins, lads, youths, hobbledehos, maidens, young fellows in all kinds of dress and undress. In suits of leather, and in narrow trunks. Brown limbs, strong limbs, lots of horse sense, human fire, the stuff that makes the world move.

A waving sea of red flags, banners knocking the social system, cheering the British miners, hailing the workers of the East. Soldiers, Tartars, Chinese from Peking and Canton, Cau-

casians, all sorts of skins, all sorts of dress, all sorts of them, but all of them young.

Old Age looked on from the tribune. Old Age had its say, its brief day in the sun, its prosy advice, it tried to impose its ample all-sufficiency on an impatient clamping warhorse of the young.

An eager, surging youth, vivid, colorful, alert, impatient, speedy. Youth with a world to play with, to run, to master, as well as own.

And the world is full of such youth. America is full of it. One country's youth are rid of the fat marshall with the bulging legs.

## Round the World Newstettes

### CHINA—

The Cantonese troops (which are fighting against the mercenaries of the foreign imperialists in China) are winning victory after victory in the north. Hankow, important northern industrial center, has already been captured by the Cantonese. This victory gave new life to the labor movement of this city and 32 working class organizations have started work again. The English imperialists are frantic and they are open in their interventionist policy.

The American newspaper appearing in Hankow describes the entry of the Canton troops: "The troops are marching thru the streets and thousands of workers, employees, coolies and business men are marching with them. For the first time we heard shouts of greeting and applause when troops marched in."

After Hankow comes Wuchang, another city captured by the Cantonese after a five-day siege. The imperialist press is carrying on frantic propaganda to the effect that the lives of foreigners in this city are endangered. These are lies from the whole cloth. As General Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Cantonese, is enforcing the policy of protecting the lives of foreigners in the war zone.

### ENGLAND—

After serving a sentence of two months' imprisonment under the Emergency Powers Act (which is used against the workers), Comrade D. F. Springhall, acting secretary of the Young Communist League, was sentenced to a further term of three months in the second division under the same act. Springhall committed the crime of carrying on working class activities during the general strike.

With the government's open adoption of the coal owners' complete program of the coal workers of Britain are again faced with the glaring fact that the Tory government is the executive committee of the capitalist class. The General Council was ready to sell out the general strike when it declared that "this is purely an industrial struggle." The Communist Party was right when it urged that the government be forced to resign and a real labor government, pledged to fight for the workers, set up in its place. The immediate issue now is the embargo and levy, that means no hauling of scab coal and an assessment on all workers employed to help the striking miners and the struggle for the dissolution of the forged parliament.

### GERMANY—

A real demonstration was staged in the Prussian diet on Oct. 12, with the Communist deputies joining their comrades in the galleries in the singing of the "International." The occasion for the demonstration was the rushing thru of a bill which provides for the adjustments of the Hohenzollern (Kaiser Bill) claims for indemnity against the Prussian state. The Communists fought against giving the ex-kaiser a penny, while the socialists performed their usual weak-kneed stunt of abstaining from voting. Pretty soon there was a free-for-all fight in the chamber with the Communists on one side and the other deputies on the other.

### NICARAGUA—

That the Monroe Doctrine foreign policy is in reality the "big stick" policy of Wall Street can be seen by the intervention of the U. S. government in Nicaragua. On Oct. 10 a force of sailors was landed from the U. S. S. Denver at Corinto, which immediately began searching the houses and confiscating the arms of the liberal revolutionary forces. These liberal fighters are trying to overthrow Chamorro, a notorious tool of the United States imperialism.

### ABYSSINIA—

This country, which is on the east coast of Africa, is a member of the league of nations. Britain and Italy got together, signed a treaty to divide up Abyssinia between themselves into zones of influence, without even informing Abyssinia of the move. Now Abyssinia has filed a note with the league of nations pointing out that this is a treaty against the political independence of the country.

## NEW LABOR MOTION PICTURE

Now Ready for Showing

## "THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE"

(SEVEN REELS)

THE STORY OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE PASSAIC TEXTILE WORKERS FOR A LIVING WAGE AND A UNION TO PROTECT THEM! A Motion Picture Every Industrial Center Should See!

Arrange for a showing in your city—by your organization—in your hall or in any motion picture house available—write for terms and further details to:

National Textile Strikers' Relief Campaign  
(International Workers' Aid)  
Room 14 743 Main Avenue Passaic, N. J.



## WHILE THE BOSS AIN'T LOOKIN'

THE Gadfly has been rubbing elbows with the aristocracy of Labor at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. He heard Mr. Eddy make a speech on Soviet Russia. Brother Green (the Gadfly used to be a member of the carpenters' and longshoremen's unions) said that if the U. S. S. R. would be recognized it would be disastrous. We expect that after the recognition Green, expected to remain as president of the A. F. of L. Well we must admit, there are few things that could be more disastrous.

There were big crowds in Detroit during the convention. They were all watching the world series baseball returns.

The floor of the ballroom wasn't the only slippery thing in the house however, you should see the officials.



And to prove it here's a picture of an A. F. of L. official.

It takes no effort to separate the chaff from the wheat in the speeches of the bureaucrats. It all goes in one pile—the chaff.

The Gadfly thought that the convention had something lacking to make it exactly like a bankers' conference—that was a banquet and a lot of chorus girls. When he stopped at the hotel however, he realized that



Only the Banquet Was Missing.

Eddy of the Y. M. C. A. made a speech. He talked about Soviet Russia, and suggested that the A. F. of L. send a delegation there to find out what the conditions are themselves, instead of belly-aching about it out of the depths of their ignorance. Green flew into a rage—imagine the nerve of Eddy, actually suggesting that the A. F. of L. find things out for themselves instead of swallowing the boss dope. But it all moves us to the following ditty:

**A BOLD young man named Eddy,**  
When called out to speak said,  
"Ready."  
But after he spoke  
Green wanted him to choke  
But now he's razzin' him steady.



How Green Pictured Eddy.

The convention is not over at this writing. We will have full detailed reports in the next issue of this monument to knowledge.

On the way to Detroit we stopped at the Sesqui-centennial. It was announced there that Liberty as symbolized in a bell will be used to decorate postage stamps with. All of which is in conformity with the rule of the U. S. government that no one gets his picture on postage stamps until he is dead.

The recent arrests in Passaic lead us to believe that if the parasites who do this dirty work for the bosses were set to cultivating some green plots they would have less time for inventing Red plots.

### FARMERS' SECTION.

The beginning of the column was devoted to the Labor movement in order to balance things we will devote the end of it to the farmer and his happy lot. Here goes:

Once a union man out of work hired out to a farmer. At four o'clock in the morning the newly employed hired man was called to breakfast. A few minutes later the old farmer was astonished to see the man walking off down the road.

"Say, come back and eat breakfast 'fore you go to work!" he yelled after him.

"I ain't goin' to work," the man called back, "I'm going to find a place where I can stay all night."

We must now close, as Shakespeare says, in patient expectation that all Rome will shake until the next issue appears.

The Gadfly.

## Workers' Sports



### Oh, How Western Electric Loves Sports!

Announcement ans recently been made that the Western Electric Co. is planning to erect a new \$250,000 gymnasium at its Hawthorne plant, Chicago. With it comes the information that over 8,000 employees participated in sports sponsored by the company last year, and that over 100,000 spectators watched the various games and contests.

Anyone at all familiar with the conditions prevailing at the Western Electric plant in Hawthorne, and knowing how low the wages are and how tight the company is when it comes to giving anybody a raise, will wonder how it comes that it is going to spend a quarter of a million dollars for its "employees' enjoyment."

This question is easily answered: The Western Electric is not really spending the \$250,000. It is merely investing it. It is investing it in order to make its employees stronger, so as to make them work harder. It is investing this money so as to keep the workers occupied after working hours, and thus take their thoughts away from their bad conditions, and how to struggle to improve them. It is investing this money in order to get its 40,000 employees interested in sports—and thus to keep them from getting interested in organization or in a union. It is investing this money in order to make its workers believe that the company is a "good sport," and is considerate of them.

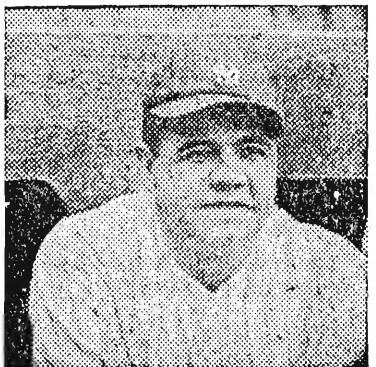
That is why it is investing this money. Because it will give the Western Electric a big return in the form of increased profits from its workers.

#### Capitalist Sparta, A. C.

An outstanding soccer team from Czechoslovakia, the A. C. Sparta, which is touring the United States, played a team of all stars in Chicago recently, winning, 1 to 0. Thirty thousand people attended the game, which was made the occasion for a tremendous nationalist agitation amongst the Czechoslovakian workers. In a special pamphlet given out with each ticket the Czechoslovakian bourgeois sports movement is praised to the skies, while no mention is made of the powerful workers' sports movement which has developed in that country.

The first professional tennis matches put on by C. C. Pyle's troupe of performers, were staged recently at the Madison Square Garden, New York. An estimated crowd of 5,000 attended, and with the admission charges ranging between \$1 and \$10 it would seem that Pyle took enuf in to pay off his employees, and, as it should be in good business ventures, have a neat profit left over.

The matches were dignified by the presence in the audience, of many public officials and men high up in the business world. Evidently these gentlemen are always ready to lend a hand to a rising business man, and a promising business, which C. C. Pyle and professional tennis, certainly are.



BALL PLAYER FROM MINING REGION



The only good thing we can find about Frankie Loftus, above, is that he got his start as pitcher among the amateur teams in the mining regions of Scranton, Pa. Now he is similar to the other bought and paid for players of "pro" sports.

## Business Tennis Stars



These four tennis players are the first to be won over to the idea of making a tennis a better capitalist business institution than it was under the guise of amateurism. These so-called "original pros" are left to right, Vincent Richards, Marry K. Browne, Suzanne Leglen, French star and M. Feret, French player.

### "Adrift"

Dedicated to the "Damned Souls of the University of Rochester."

WHEN I was still a little chap I regularly went to take my place in Sunday School, and I was quite content.

For there my interest was aroused, and soon I said I would read the Bible myself; said Pa, "That's very good."

And I was glad when Pa said that, because I knew that he had been in season all his life, and I would feel quite free to ask him to explain to me if things therein I found "That's something that you musn't think about."

So very soon I had to go and ask for Pa's advice. I found in Genesis it told of man's creation twice.

First Adam comes to life with Eve then comes to life without.

Said Pa to me, "That's something that you musn't think about."

And then I read of Moses, and his flock in Egypt land, and his people in the wilderness band; They numbered ninety when they came, two millions going out.

Pa said to me, "That's something that you musn't think about."

Then Joshua, he stopped the Sun, one million miles across; The energy to do it meant three thousand and billion horses; To massacre a few more men, it seemed a waste of time.

Said Pa to me, "That's something that you musn't think about."

Pa said, "The Bible is inspired and every word is true." And so I asked if witches, demons, devils and their crew Were no existent in the world, man's efforts still to flout.

Pa said to me, "That's something that you musn't think about."

Soon reading the New Testament, the coming of the Lord— I found the Gospels varied and were seldom in accord; I put it up to father, how to make the puzzle out.

Pa said to me, "That's something that you musn't think about."

And then I read the Bible thru, and everywhere it said God was a loving father, yet I learned with awful dread, He'd burn his children up if they would even dare to doubt.

Pa said, "That's something, if you're good, you needn't think about."

Just now I'm in a college and inscience being trained, I find the things they teach us there are not to be dislained; They contradict the Bible, so I'm very much in doubt.

Says Pa to me, "That's something you musn't think about."

In spite of father's counsel and my efforts to obey, I cannot help but worry, and I'm in an awful way; What is the use of study if, whenever I've a doubt, I've got to say, "That's something I musn't think about?"

I must accept the teaching reason tells No matter if it contradicts the Bible old and new; I must reject those fables which all science puts to rout;

I find this subject something that I have to think about.

Quite sure I am that father's wrong, the Bible's not inspired, And if I must accept it all and faith in all's required, I should reject its teachings too, and yet I find throught

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## Weak Attempt for Still Weaker Youth International

At the July, 1926, conference of the so-called Paris Bureau of the Socialist Revolutionary International, which comprises the Norwegian Labor Party, the Maximalist Party of Italy, the Russian and Ukrainian Socialist Revolutionary "Parties," the remnants of the German Independent Socialist Party, the former Comrade Balabanova and several other small groups, the question of the youth organizations of these parties was also discussed. One of the representatives pointed out that in view of the fact that the different youth sections in the various countries represent a variety of tendencies, it were desirable to unite them into an international organization.

At this conference it was, therefore, decided that the "International Bureau" convene a similar international conference of the affiliated youth organizations for the purpose of creating an international youth organization that would correspond to the "International Bureau."

Up to the meeting of this conference the bureau for the parties will carry on the international work of the youth organizations.

It is expected that the following organizations will take part in this conference: The Maximalist Youth of Italy, the so-called "Left Communist" Trammal League of Norway, the Socialist Proletarian Youth of Germany, a Lithuanian Youth organization, the Youth League of the Jewish "Bun" of Poland and the brand new Socialist Revolutionary League of France.

This afterbirth to the "International of the Socialist Proletarian Youth" wants to make the world believe that the young workers formerly organized in the Communist youth organizations are now joining it en masse and that the unity of the world proletariat will take place neither on the basis of the Second nor of the Third International, but—think of it!—on its own basis.

My props are gone from under, I am wandering in a maze; I'm forced to break assunder from hypocrisy devout, I can't find there the teaching that I'd like to think about.

It seems to me a pity that the churches mind can still be free; To teach those grand old ethics, for which all our students yearn. Not mixing them with miracles and nonsense long played out.

They'd help us solve the problems that life makes us think about.

I have a dim reception a religion there can be Whose precepts I can follow though my mind can still be free; If they'd teach better conduct toward one's fellowman thruout This earth, we'd find there something 'twould be well to think about.

## BATTIN. FOR A WEEKLY PAPER!



By DAVE RAPO.  
(Los Angeles, Young Worker Correspondent)

Our district in California is a small one and far from being the best in the country, yet our district has taken seriously the question of the YOUNG WORKER.

At its last meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 14th after reading a letter from the national office about the condition of the YOUNG WORKER the secretariat passed a motion, "Because the YOUNG WORKER runs at a deficit of over \$200 per month making publication almost impossible the D. E. C. places an assessment on all members making \$25 per week or over, the amount of one day's wages. Those making less are urged to assess themselves as much as they can."

The same week when the question of the assessment was discussed at the L. A. Eastern and Central Nuclei, \$50 in cash and between \$15 and \$20 in pledges, which will be collected this week, was raised. The money raised has been sent already to the N. O. not merely as a donation, but as payment for an equal amount of half year subs to the YOUNG WORKER. These subs will be given away free to the young workers where we are carrying on our campaigns.

Altho most of our members are unskilled young workers (working at miserable wages) and young students supported by their parents, they all gave as much as they could. Just a small example: A needle trades girl making \$12 a week, gave \$2. A young metal worker gave \$2. A painter \$3. A college student \$5. A high school girl \$1. A young department store girl \$2.50. Now what joust "couldn't" be done if our well-paid comrades, Furriers, Building Trades workers, Garment Workers and other skilled trade members of New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Detroit would follow the example of our Los Angeles Leaguers!

We'd realize that happiness would follow such a plan, Whose aim would be to mitigate the sufferings of man; We'd find that doing good to all, but with reward cut out, Is quite the noblest thing there is that we could think about.

—NED TAVELLY

# - - News From the Campaign Front - -

## Los Angeles, Chicago in the Lead

Los Angeles has barely started working and already forty-three per cent of its quota is filled. What will these good workers do to the other districts before the end of the campaign! Chicago, however, does not mean to be left far behind either as proven by the thirty-five per cent of their quota being already filled—so far. It looks as if these two cities are going to give each other a lively chase with Pittsburgh threatening to catch up. Here are some more news of how the work is being done in Chicago:

At a recent membership meeting the Chicago comrades organized a Young Worker Boosters' Club and at that meeting over 25 subs were taken in. The club intends to run an affair, a Red Sunday, a house-to-house canvass and many other activities. Every member of the club is pledged to do certain work for the Young Worker. Watch for future news of the Chicago Boosters!

### SECTION SIX PLUNGES IN WITH A VIM

At the last membership meeting held by Section Six plans were laid for participation in the Young Worker sub drive. As the conclusion of the discussion the members were ordered to roll up their sleeves, sharpen their pencils (and their wits), prepare their subscription blanks, and "get out among the young workers!" A series of practical motions were passed regarding the campaign:

One. That every member obtaining over ten subs be given a copy of the new pamphlet, "Elements of Political Education."

Two. That the section set itself the task of getting 126 subs (the entire Chicago quota is 200).

Three. That the section challenges any other section in the country or any city that is not divided into sections, to a sub-getting race.

Four. That the record of subs obtained by the various members be read at every nucleus and section meeting.

Five. That a special campaign publicity correspondent be elected to let the country know that Section Six is in the sub campaign—and how! (This is his stuff.)

The section is 100 per cent subscriptionized. A motion was also made that the campaign be wound up by a section entertainment and banquet, to which the national campaign committee and the editor of the Young Worker be invited. No one to be allowed to sit in on the banquet who has not obtained at least two subs. This latter idea was deemed so brilliant, that it has been adopted on a city scale.

### EASIER THAN ROLLING OFF LOG —AND HANDS IN 20 SUBS By Ethel Stevens.

The national campaign committee has asked me to write something telling how I obtain subscriptions for the Young Worker. I can only say, comrades, that the way to get them is simply by going after them. Hardly anyone who is working and is at all sympathetic to the movement will refuse to give a dollar for a sub.

In starting out to get subs I first of all made a list of all section members who were not subscribers and of all former League members who had either dropped out or had graduated into the party, and of all sympathizers that I knew. I visited everyone on this list and succeeded in getting subs from a goodly percentage. Where I did not get a Young Worker sub I got a Daily Worker or Young Comrade sub. Where I could not get any subs at all I tried to get a donation for a sub for a young miner. In going after a sub I would advise the comrades not to be fainthearted or easily discouraged. Keep arguing with your prospect until he has no comebacks and has no recourse except to come across. Besides going after individuals, I visit all workers' affairs and



### Builders of the Young Worker ETHEL STEVENS OF CHICAGO LEADING.

Subs received during the first four days of the campaign.  
Note:—Yearly sub to Young Worker counts as one-sixth months as half—other subs corresponding—Young Comrade yearly as half.

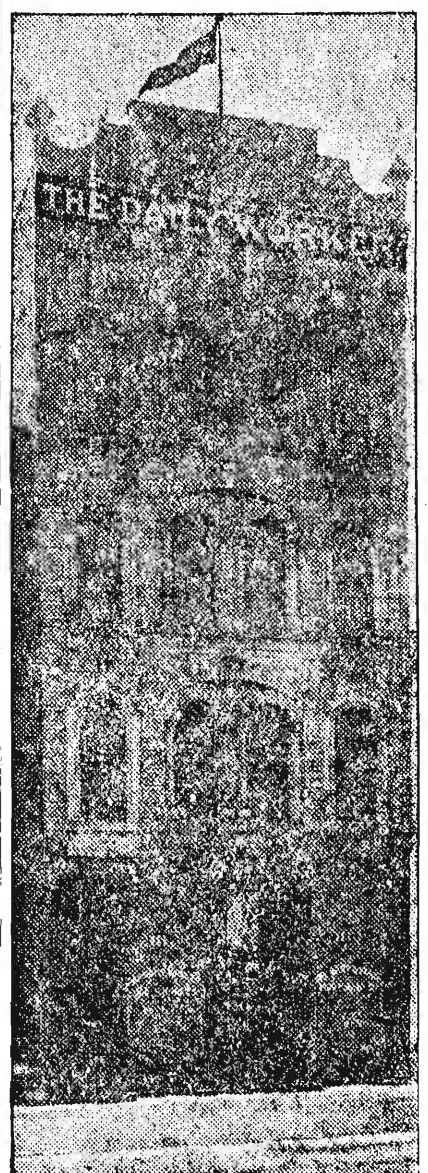
J. Rebane, Brighton, Mass.	1/2	Sarah Krenik, Chicago	1/2
Reva Gilbert, Boston, Mass.	1	Anna Letchinger, Chicago	1/2
Etepanin Co-op., Worcester, Mass.	1	Minnie Lurvey, Chicago	2/2
Frank White, Bloomfield, N. J.	1	Valeria Melitz, Chicago	3
Stella Lassake, Elizabeth, N. J.	1	A. F. Richter, Chicago	1/2
Lottie Blumenthal, Newark, N. J.	1/2	B. Rosenberg, Chicago	1/2
Hyman Klipp, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1/2	Lenore Sarnay, Chicago	1
Edith Greenspan, New York City	1/2	Abe Shaffner, Chicago	1
Ernest Rymer, New York City	1/2	ETHEL STEVENS, CHICAGO	22
Korninsky, Baltimore, Md.	1	Anna Thompson, Chicago	1/2
G. W. Carter, Philadelphia, Pa.	1/2	Beatrice Weinstein, Chicago	1/2
L. Hoffman, Philadelphia, Pa.	1/2	A. Weissman, Chicago	1/2
R. Rosenthal, Philadelphia, Pa.	1/2	Geo. Wong, Chicago	1
D. Sander, Philadelphia, Pa.	1/2	Zollinger, Chicago	1
R. Sokolov, Philadelphia	1/2	Dick Bloom Milwaukee, Wis.	1/2
W. Woloshin, Philadelphia	1/2	Chas. F. Fanson, Milwaukee, Wis.	1/2
Harry Sacks, Syracuse, N. Y.	1/2	George Rody, Milwaukee, Wis.	1
Hyman Paransky, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	Arnold Braun, St. Louis, Mo.	1
Freda Epelberg, Pittsburgh	1	Anna Coltkovitch, St. Louis, Mo.	1
Abe Garfinkel, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	Rebecca Friedman, St. Louis, Mo.	1
Albert Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	Harvey Murphy, Springfield, Ill.	2
Geo. Papoun, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1/2	Hilma Waskla, Waukegan, Ill.	5/2
John Rose, Yorkville, O.	1/2	Donald Harris, Markinen, Minn.	1
Nate Lookahin, Youngtown, O.	1	Lilly Beck, Superior, Wis.	1
Max Cohen, Peoria, Ill.	3/2	Enok Kantola, Superior, Wis.	1
Freda Bubar, Chicago	1/2	Aila Karna, Superior, Wis.	1/2
Belle Cazanov, Chicago	1/2	Helen Ronkainen, Superior, Wis.	1
Celia Cazanov, Chicago	1	Victor Salmeila, Superior, Wis.	1
Rose Cohen, Chicago	1/2	Zell Young, Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1/2
Dan Ellman, Chicago	1	LOS ANGELES Y. W. L.	50
Edith Friedman, Chicago	1/2	Harry H. Komer, Los Angeles, Cal.	1/2
Lillian Gannes, Chicago	1/2	Susela Kozliza, Los Angeles, Cal.	1/2
Martin Garse, Chicago	1/2	Mike Shulman, Los Angeles, Cal.	1/2
Natalie Gomez, Chicago	1/2	Frank Lipke, Mishawaka, Ind.	1
John Hecker, Chicago	1/2	Vapaus, Sudbury, Ont., Canada	1
W. Herberg, Chicago	1/2	Abe Morris, Kansas City, Mo.	1/2
Joseph Hernes, Chicago	1		
Paul Klein, Chicago	1		
Mary Krenik, Chicago	1/2		

TOTAL 172 1/2

get subs there. At the first I visited a Finnish workers' affair. I obtained six subs.

In conclusion, comrades, I wish to say that if my personal experience in getting subs is any indication of how easy it is, then the low quota of 3,000 set by the national campaign committee can easily be double—providing the members really get down to work.

### THE HOME OF THE YOUNG WORKER, TOO



### MORE THAN 30 SUBS A DAY AT START

The first four days of the campaign netted 172 1/2 subs—an average of 43 subs a day which is a sure indication that we will not only reach our quota of 3,000 subs by January 15th but will surely nearly double it. So far only a few of the districts and cities are in the race—from many points we have not heard yet but we are sure that the comrades there are not sleeping either and that after seeing what Chicago and Los Angeles did so far all the Leagues will rush in. Come on! Over the top! Get those three thousand—and more!

The standing of the districts and cities that had quotas assigned are as follows:

DISTRICT 1—Brighton 1/2, Boston 1, Worcester 1. District quota 236; percentage filled 1.

DISTRICT 3—Baltimore 1, Philadelphia 3. District quota 300; percentage filled 1.3.

DISTRICT 5—Pittsburgh 15. District quota 90; percentage filled 16.6.

DISTRICT 6—Yorkville, Ohio, 1, Youngstown, Ohio, 1. District quota 130; percentage filled 1.7.

DISTRICT 8—Peoria, Ill., 1; Chicago, Ill., 70 (35% of quota filled); Milwaukee, Wis., 2; St. Louis, Mo., 3; Springfield, Ill., 2; Waukegan, Ill., 5 1/2. District quota 340; percentage filled 24.7.

DISTRICT 9—Markinen, Minn., 1; Superior, Wis., 4 1/2. District quota 790; percentage filled 0.8.

DISTRICT 13—Los Angeles, Cal., 52 (43% of quota filled). District quota 134; percentage filled 28.4.

District 13 wins the first round with Chicago close behind. From the activities of the individual comrades in Chicago we can be assured that Los Angeles will have to work hard to keep ahead of them.

LOS ANGELES NEWS WILL BE FOUND AS A SPECIAL FEATURE IN ANOTHER PART OF THIS ISSUE.

### Kasper Says— "Watch My Smoke"

JOHN KASPER of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has done nobly during the Daily Worker campaign and missed a trip to Moscow by an inch or so, writes us that he may as well pack up the typewriter now and address it to him as he means to get it. Here's a chance for real hustling on the part of other comrades as we warn you that Comrade Kasper means what he says.

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# RECALL MINE WORKERS MARTYRS IN FIGHT AGAINST LEWIS-FARRINGTON

By A. MINERICH.

VALIER, Ill.—Oct. 12 is a day well remembered by miners of Illinois. It is the day when men paid in blood to build the United Mine Workers of America.

It was on Oct. 12 that Gitterle, Ernest Smith, Edward Long and Earnest Kammer, four miners of the fighting type were killed by mine guards at Verdun.

These men had accepted the challenge of the bosses and fought bravely for the cause of the workers. But what would they say today? We have a group of "corruptionists" who sit idly by and watch the U. M. W. of A., once the greatest trade union in the country, gradually disappear. They even expel fighters of the type of the Verdun martyrs out of the union and help the bosses carry on their fight against the miners.

The miners of Illinois, especially the young miners, know that if Joseph Gitterle, Ernest Smith, Edward Long and Earnest Kammer could only know that men like John L. Lewis, Frank Farrington, Sneed, Fox, Cobb, etc., are wrecking the miners' union, they would turn over in their graves with wrath. They would certainly feel sore that the organization that they died for is being broken up by a few traitors.

Young miners, we must lead in the fight to clean the union of officials like Lewis, Fishwick, Sneed, Fox, Cobb and in the election in December elect the slate headed by John Brophy, for International officers and the slate headed by Joe Tumulty for District No. 12 officers and put the U. M. W. in the place that the fighters who gave up their lives for the organization wanted it in.

## Silent Cal Orates to "Boy Orators"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "silent" president, Cal Coolidge, has agreed to make an address of welcome to the final meeting of the 1926 international oratorical contest. The participants are being heralded as the "boy orators" of their respective countries. In the final contest England, France, Canada, the United States and Mexico will compete for the international championship. Although the whole affair is cloaked with the term "international" the land of workers and farmers rule, the Soviet Union, as well as many other countries are not represented.

## IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT AND LOW EARNINGS CHARACTERIZE WOMEN'S LOT IN INDUSTRY, REPORT SHOWS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Irregular employment and low earnings characterize women's jobs in New York state, according to a special bulletin of the state department of labor on employment and earnings in the years 1923-25. The report shows that this is true not only in good times but also that women are more subject to the effects of seasonal employment than men.

This is due in part, says the bulletin, to the fact that so large a part of the total employment of women in factories is in the highly seasonal industries. Clothing, textiles and food are all seasonal and all employers of women's labor, metals, chemicals and wood are man-employed industries and are not subject to seasonal influences.

**Limited Bargaining Power.**  
The limited bargaining power of unorganized women workers is seen by the department as an explanation of the low wages paid female workers. It says: "During the year 1924-25 the men in the factories of the state averaged just under \$31.50. The women averaged just under \$17.50 a week. That means that women earned wages a little more than half as high as the wages paid men. There is little evidence for deciding what are the reasons for the lower earnings of women. A few facts, however, stand out. Women receive the highest earnings in industries where they are organized, like clothing and publishing. They receive the lowest wages in industries located in small towns or in one-industry centers where the cost of living is lower and the possible alternative jobs fewer."

**Confined to One Group.**  
The department notes that outside of the clothing industry there are no women in the highest paid industries for men and continues: "This might be explained on the ground that women cannot do the work requiring the greatest strength and skill, or that their limited bargaining power tends to pull down the earnings of men in the occupations where women are concentrated."

The proportion of men and women workers in the various industries of the state appears in the following:

Number Employed in N. Y. Factories.	Men	Women
Stone, clay and glass.....	33,985	1,595
Metals & machinery.....	333,355	19,925
Wood manufacturers.....	72,147	6,182
Furs, leather, rubber.....	59,630	25,436
Chemicals, oils, paints.....	32,091	9,190
Pulp and paper.....	17,963	897
Printing & paper goods.....	70,322	28,713
Textiles.....	51,283	56,353
Clothing & millinery.....	136,937	150,440
Food & tobacco.....	98,174	35,725
Water, light & power.....	14,982	20

**Total.....** 925,877 334,476  
**Metal Industry Leads.**  
More than one-third of the men were employed in the metal industries. The manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus alone absorbed over 10 per cent. In contrast metal factories employ only 6 per cent of the women.

## Young Passaic Striker Describes Bomb Fakes

By Young Passaic Striker.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Well, comrades and fellow-workers, the bosses and their tools, the police, have started a reign of terror again in Passaic. They have arrested twenty-three of our fellow-workers on the charges of throwing bombs. There was bombs thrown way back in April, and nobody was caught and nobody got hurt, but now when the bosses see that the strikers are always getting stronger instead of weaker they frame up our active picket line captains. Why, when the bosses did not yet import gangsters and bums into the mills to scab there also was no bomb throwing going on, but as soon as the gangsters arrived in Passaic there was also bomb-throwing going on.

When the police arrested our fellow-workers they got the worst punishment that there is to be given in America, and that is the third degree. Through the third degree methods they strapped our fellow-workers against the prison walls and beat them up with lead pipes in order to get some kind of confession out of them. The fellow-workers were forced to sign statements in order to get away from the punishment.

When, after a week, the relatives and the wives of the strikers were permitted to see the prisoners, their faces and bodies were black and blue. One prisoner's arm was in a sling, broken, and the others had most of their teeth knocked out. Their eyes were shut up from the beating they received from the paid tools of the bosses, the police. At first the bail was set at \$350,000. Then, after the lawyers were fighting the case, it was reduced to \$30,000. Here again it goes to show that it's all a frame-up. The bosses may do what they please, but the strike in Passaic will be won. We will stick it out until they have established a UNION in Passaic.

# The Youth in Mines, Shops & Industries

## WOMEN OF TWO CLASSES



Below: Working class women. These mothers and grandmothers were forced out of their homes and into the Passaic textile mills because of the small pay their men received. They are part of the heroic army of strikers.



## BABIES' GRAVES DOT TRAIL OF OPEN SHOP COAL MAGNATES' DRIVE, DECLARES FEDERATED PRESS EXPERT

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Why should the babies of Illinois coal diggers have less chance to live than other babies born throughout the state? That question is raised by Illinois vital statistics for 1925 published by the state department of public health.

The figures show that taking the state as a whole 72.5 of every 1,000 babies born in 1925 died before the end of the first year. For the state outside of Chicago the rate was 70.8 in 1,000. But if we take the 12 counties in each of which the state department of mines shows over 1,000 miners employed, we find that an average of 82.2 out of every 1,000 babies die before the end of their first year. The infant death rate in these predominantly mining communities is 13 per cent higher than the state rate and 16 per cent above the rate throughout the state if we exclude Chicago. If we extend our comparison to include as miner counties all in which at least 500 miners are employed, the infant death rate is still over 80 per 1,000.

**Important Factors.**  
The two counties having the highest infant death rates in the state are both important factors in the coal industry. Franklin county, in which 10,093 miners produced over 1,000,000 tons of coal in July, 1926, leads the funeral procession with 116.7 out of every 1,000 babies dead before the end of their first year. This is 61 per cent above the infant death rate for the state. Jackson county follows with an infant death rate of 112.2 per 1,000.

**Figures Are Convincing.**  
Figures showing for the 18 leading coal producing counties the number of workers employed in the mines, the average number of days worked during July and the infant death rate per 1,000 born are:

Illinois Coal Counties.	No. Miners	Days Worked	Infant Death Rate
Bureau.....	840	13.1	63.9
Christian.....	2,371	14.1	79.5
Clinton.....	511	8.9	69.4

## British Ships Have Color Line Binding Blacks to One Boss

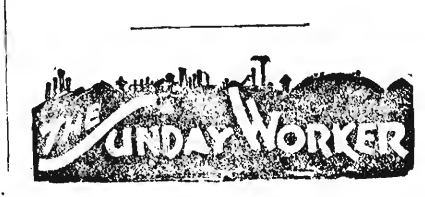
LONDON.—The "African Hostel" in St. James Place and Upper Stanhope street, Liverpool, is apparently a remnant of the slave market that made this port infamous in the eighteenth century. It is operated by Elder-Dempster & Co., Ltd., and accommodates the colored African seamen of the Elder-Dempster Lines when paid off until their services are again required.

Across Stanhope street, set back in well-kept grounds, looms St. James church, a reminder of missionaries' words in Africa, that Christianity stands for love, justice and equality of all of god's children.

The "African Hostel" is exclusively for colored African seamen from Elder-Dempster ships and, according to a ruling of this firm, they must stop here or be denied further employment. Should any of these men obtain the opportunity of employment on an outside ship they are, as a rule, barred from signing on by the board of trade—apparently because they are "Elder-Dempster's men." Hence these men must faithfully serve the interests of the Elder-Dempster Lines at about half of the regular port wages of other ships, or be liable to deportation.

"The special restriction (colored alien seamen) order, 1925" saves the face of the slogan: "Britons never shall be slaves," for these men, whether born within the empire or not, are registered in compliance with this order.

Is the "African Hostel" an example of British justice and fair play? If so, what hopes for freedom can the British empire offer to the colored people who come under its jurisdiction?



## YOUNG POCKETBOOK MAKERS BREAK THRU WITH VICTORY IN STRIKE

By A Young Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY.—A movement to organize the unorganized workers in the pocketbook industry is well under way. The pocketbook frame workers are completely unorganized and 90 per cent of them are young workers.

Talk about conditions. In some shops the workers are compelled to work 50 hours weekly, but in the majority of shops they work 53 and 55 hours weekly and get no extra pay for overtime. You have to be a good sleuth to find the sanitary conditions in these joints. The workshops are dirty and full of dust. Toilets are unclean and there are no sinks and towels. Lockers are scarce.

On top of that almost every week there is at least one worker who suffers physical injury from machines which have no safety appliances. As far as our reward for this labor is concerned it can be summed up in that little song, "We work all day, for damn little pay."

**The Tide Turns.**

Looking at these conditions it was only natural to see the workers beginning to wake up. Shop committees began to spring up in the various factories. In the Triangle Metal Frame Company the committees after two weeks of diligent and careful work succeeded in organizing the workers in the shop. When the boss refused to meet the demands of the workers, the committee led the 50 workers employed there out on strike. It would have done your heart good to see the solidarity and discipline shown by these strikers.

When the committee of five entered the employer's office and presented their demand the "fat boy" refused to recognize them and told them that they are fired. In order to prevent them from talking to the workers in the shop he blocked the door that leads to the factory. But the committee shoved him aside and forced their way into the factory. A whistle from the chairman was the signal. All the workers rose and left their machines.

**What We Demanded.**  
All they asked was a 46-hour week instead of a 50-hour week and time and a half for overtime. After staying on strike for two days the boss granted a 47-hour week and time and a half for overtime.

This strike serves as an inspiration to other workers in the industry. These workers now see that in unity and organization there is strength.

At the same time while carrying on the work of agitation and organization in the shops a committee went to the International Pocketbook Workers' Union to seek affiliation and to the International Pocketbook ask aid to organize the workers in the trade. Whatever the action of the union will be the workers will continue the task of organizing the unorganized.

## Youth Bury Company Unions



What the Young Strikers of Passaic think of "Company Unionism." The black coffin with "company union" painted in yellow was thrown into the muddy waters of the Passaic River.

## BOOKS

by Leon Trotsky

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## A Book for the Nat'l League School

The national Agitprop Department of the Young Workers (Communist) League is completing some instructions to the students of the National Training School on their preparations for the school. While it is impossible to reproduce these instructions here, it may be noted for the benefit of the entire membership of the league and for the readers of the DAILY WORKER YOUTH COLUMN that one of the books recommended for a preliminary reading and which will also be used as a textbook in the school is the newly translated "Elements of Political Education" by Berlinkov and Svetlov. This book, conveniently cast in question and answer form, is one of the most useful elementary and secondary texts on Marxism-Leninism that we have in English.

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